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COUNTRY Rumania

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Industrial Information

REPORT

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3
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : The Research and Design Institute for Reed, Paper, and Cellulose Processing (ICPSH), in Bucharest.

1. The Research and Design Institute for Reed, Paper, and Cellulose Processing (Institutul de Cercetari si Proectari Pentru Stuf, Hartie, and Celuloza - ICPSH) was located on Calea Victoriei in Bucharest, opposite the central telephone exchange. ICPSH was subordinate to the Department of Chemical Industry of the Ministry of Oil and Chemical Industries and employed about 600 people. The institute collaborated with the Joint Commission for Coordination in the Reed Industry (Comisia Mixta de Coordonare Stuf), headed by Sasha Conscinski, which was directly subordinate to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. The joint commission was responsible for cooperation among Rumania, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia in matters concerning the reed industry. ICPSH also worked closely with the Reed Experimental Station (Statiunea Experimentala Stuficola), located at Maliuc in the Danube Delta, which

50X1

employed a total of about 75 workers. Both ICPSH and the experimental station cooperated with the Enterprise for the Mechanized Harvesting of Reed (Intreprinderea Pentru Exploatarea Macanizata a Stufului), which was located on Babadak Street in Tulcea.

2. ICPSH was headed by Director-General Pancu (fnu), an engineer by profesation. There were three deputy directors, respectively responsible for research (chemical engineer Edmund Reichman), for machinery and equipment design (engineer Iliescu, fnu), and for hydrological affairs. The three main sections of the institute were the following:

a. Section for the design and construction of model machinery and equipment for the paper industry and for reed harvesting (Sectia Proectari Utilaje si Masini). This was the largest division of the institute.

b. Section for the design of installations for hydrological amelioration projects in the Danube Delta (Sectia Hidrologiei).

c. Section for research on production processes and work methods in the paper industry. This section included a large experimental laboratory employing about 15 to 20 graduate engineers and chemists and about 40 to 50 laboratory technicians.

COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : The Electrical Machinery Industry

1. Before its merger with the Ministry of Machine Building and Metallurgy in 1957, the Ministry of Electric Power had a General Directorate for Supply and Marketing (Directia Generala de Aprovizionare si Desfacere), which in turn included a department for planning and coordination (serviciul de plan si coordonare). The department's function was to plan raw material supplies for power plants, transformer stations, and electrical machinery factories.
2. With the establishment of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, a General Directorate for Electro-Technics was formed which had a supply department with a section for handling requirements of the specified plants. The Ministry of Heavy Industry was abolished in March 1961, and the supply

organization reverted to its pre-1957 status.

3. The supply plan of equipment and raw materials was determined in coordination with the overall production plan and, because the latter underwent numerous changes before it was finally approved, the supply plan sometimes had to be modified ten times. It was finally confirmed by the State Planning Committee (CSP), which submitted to the Ministry a specification of the quantities and overall value of the materials to be supplied.

4. The plan's submission to the Ministry, however, was preceded by a more complicated procedure which consisted of the following stages:

   a. The CSP transmitted to the Ministry the production data (types of products, quantities, and value).

   b. The Planning Directorate of the Ministry distributed the data to the general directorates, according to the various branches of industry.

   c. The general directorates, in turn, transferred the plan to the industrial plants of which they were in charge.

   d. The subordinate plants made suggestions for modifications usually for more raw material supplies andd less output, which they submitted to higher authority by a reversal of the described process.

5. The industrial plants made exaggerated demands for raw materials, which the CSP reduced drastically; there were enormous difficulties in purchasing the supplies; and technical know how was lacking. For these

reasons, the plants had no way of knowing at the beginning of the quarter (or sometimes at the beginning of the month) what raw materials would be at their disposal. Moreover, they were often faced with changes of production plans (Reconsiderarea Planului), which also aggravated the difficulties of the ministerial supply officials.

6. Material supply plans were of two kinds:

   a. A supply plan of materials controlled by the Rumanian Council of Ministers, the purchase, transportation and use of which had to be authorized by the CSP. The plan included materials essential to the national economy, such as rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, zinc, coke, cast iron, copper wire, machinery and machine tools, vehicles, most chemicals, oil paints, and nitro-dyes.

   b. A supply plan of materials controlled by the various ministries. This plan included materials of a lesser importance to the national economy, and they can therefore be left to the discretion of the ministries directly concerned.

7. The distribution of materials and equipment (in accordance with either of the two plans) was carried out by the supply department and its section of metal and equipment supply of the General Directorate for Electro-Mechanics at the Ministry of Heavy Industry. It was divided among the following institutions:

   a. The construction trusts of the General Directorate, which consisted of the power stations' construction trust, the

power stations' assembly trust, and the trust for construction and assembly of the Bicaz hydro-power station.

b. Trusts and combines of the general directorate for electricity which had power and transformer stations: Trust No. 1 in Buchmrest, Trust No. II in Galati, Combine No. 1 in Bacau, and Combine No. II in Timisoara. In late 1958, every power or transformer station belonged to at least one of the trusts or combines.

c. Factories for electrical equipment and appliances.

8. The following manufactured electrical equipment and appliances:

a. The Electro-Putere Plant at 232 Calea Bucuresti in Craiova produced, among other things, 400 to 20,000 kva transformers; electric motors up to 400 kw; high tension equipment such as air and oil transformers and automatic circuit breakers; and diesel electric locomotives, a new product, with the assistance of [redacted] technicians. Trams were no longer produced.

50X1-HUM

b. The Klement Gottwald (formerly Dinamo)Plant at 4 Strada Vatafului, Bucharest, produced electric motors for mobile cranes running on tracks, 28 to 100 kw non-synchronous electric motors, electric welding sets mounted on three-wheeled carriers, low-capacity electric generators, control equipment and resistances for overhead cranes, and motors and equipment for diesel electric locomotives.

c. The Electro Motor factory at 21 Bulevardul Republicii, Timisoara, produced electric motors from about 14 to 28 kw, electric fans, electric cooking ranges, electric kettles, and electric irons, and electric heating plates and stoves.

d. The Electro Precizia Plant in Sacele [N 45-37, E 25-47], produced small 0.6to 3 kw motors, electrical equipment for boats and aircraft, electric components for the Steagul Rosu truck works in Brasov, dynamos for cars and motorcycles; Electro Precizia had a special secret department which probably produced mines.

e. The Electro Tehnica Plant in Bucharest was moved from Strada Doamnei to Soseaua Basarabi (outside the city limits), and its transformer department to an unknown place. The plant produced transformers of up to 400 kva, sun-printing apparatuses, and motors for use in laboratories and for grampphones and tape-recorders.

f. The Electronica (formerly Radio Popular) Plant, on Strada Baicului in Bucharest, produced radio sets, loudspeakers, and transistors; in about 1960 the plant began to assemble television sets from French-made components.

g. The Grigore Preoteasa (formerly Electro-Magnetica and Standard) plant on Calea Rahovei, Bucharest, produced telephones, amplifier stations, automatic telephone exchanges with up to 100 lines, electric gauges such as ammeters and voltmeters, and induction coils; The plant had a secret department for military products.

50X1

h. The Electro-Cablul and Electro-Izolantul plants in Bucharest were merged into the cable and electric insulating materials factory (Fabrica De Cabluri Si Materiale Electro Izolante - FCME), although the two component enterprises remained at th their former locations. The combined works produced NGA electric cables with rubber insulation, NGAF cables with particularly thin and flexible rubber sheathing, PLWC cables for domestic fittings, telecommunication cables, NGAB thick industrial cables, power cables of aluminium or copper, electric insulating materials such as Miganita and Mica-Folio, sterling band (?), and glass insulators (recent new production).

i. The Electro-Banat Plant on Strada Pestalozzi, Timisoara, produced electric batteries, electric bulbs for the Steagul Rosu automobile factory, various types of flashlights, lamp sockets, dry-cell batteries and accumulators, and lamps for domestic use and street lighting; the plant had a secret production department (no details available).

j. The Electro-Aparataj Plant on Bulevardul Stadionului, Bucharest, produced mainly low tension equipment ("Ditu" oil transformers and "Dita" air transformers, circuit breakers, and gauges), electric equipment for mobile cranes running on tracks, electric irons, and electric heating plates.

k. The Electro-Farul Plant in Bucharest, which had been transferred fromfrom Soseaua Basarabi to the vicinity of Constanta Bridge, produced electric bulbs and, subsequently, flourescent tubes from Hungarian raw material, on a large scale.

50X1

l. The Acumulatorul Plant in Bucharest, which had been transferred from Soseaua Dorobanti to the road to the Cernica Convent, produced accumulators for automobiles, motorcycles, and traction engines.

m. The Steaua Electrica Plant in Pieni [N 45-08, E 25-25] produced electric bulbs.

n. The Electro Ceramica plant in Turda produced insulating materials for both high and low tension fittings.

9. The following is a list of sources of raw materials:

a. Rolled metals were obtained from the Resita and Hunedoara Plants, as well as from the USSR, 50X1-HUM

b. Large quantities of silicate plates were imported from (the Klement Gottwald Plant alone required about 450 tons quarterly).

c. The Pirelli Company supplied cables for power station and transformer trusts and Combinate. 50X1-HUM

d. Bearings, 50X1-HUM

e. Metal extrusions, from local manufacture and in large quantities from the USSR and France.

f. Copper and other nonferrous metals from local sources.

g. All plants and foundries used Soviet coke.

h. All the materials required for bulb production (except for glass, which was supplied by the Steaua Electrica Plant) came from Hungary.